FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK.

Stokes' Trial Postponed—Canadian Annexation to the United States—The Counterfeit Railway Coupons—Alleged Embezzlement by a Railway Manager—Investigation into the O'Neill Murder—Freedmen for Liberia—Meeting of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1872.

A MISSING MERCHANT.

George M. Pevy, a merchant of St. Louis, is missing since Thursday last. His brother is here looking for him, assisted by the detectives. He was known to have carried a large sum of money. There are apprehensions that Pevy has been murdered.

MEETING OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met at Underwriters' Hall to-day. Delegations were present from all the leading insurance companies in the country. Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent of the Board, said that since his appointment, six months ago, he had organized 590 local boards, and rated 1,432 different localities. The present exigency required an advance of rates and a standard rule of tariff. He said not only framed Mansard roofs would attract the deliberations of the session, but several qualities of granite have to be criticised.

Mr. Montgomery also intimated that it might be advisable to place a practical prohibitory rate on frame Mansard roofs.

The session will probably last two or three days.

ALLEGED RAILWAY EMBEZZLEMENT.

The *Times*, upon the authority of Watson, President of the Erie Railway, says H. T. Sweetzer, Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has resigned, and has paid over seventy-five thousand dollars to General McClellan, President of the company, who had detected him in connivance with residents along the line of the road appropriating a portion of the company's receipts. The friends of Sweetzer deny his guilt. The Secretary of the Great Western road is making a full investigation.

THE O'NEILL MURDER.

The Coroner's investigation into the shooting of Anthony T. O'Neill by James C. Klug on Monday, was held to-day. The court room was crowded. Mrs. O'Neill was the chief witness to testify to the shooting. A verdict of willful murder was returned against King, who, in answer to the interrogatories, said he was thirty-three years old, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, and is an attorney and counsellor. By advice of his counsel, he declined to say whether or not he is guilty.

THE COUNTERFEIT RAILWAY COUPONS.

The authorities failed to discover the counterfeiter of Union Pacific income bonds. One hundred and eighty coupons purporting to be of $1,000 bonds have been paid, and if the bonds to which they purport to correspond are also engraved, the counterfeit will be at least one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

THE PRICE OF A HUSBAND.

The widow of A. D. Putnam, who was killed by Foster with a car hook, has brought suit against the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to recover five thousand dollars for the loss of her husband, her counsel contending that the company was bound to protect him from injury while on their car.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

The attempted assassination on Tuesday of Patrick Matthews by Thomas Seavers, in Twelfth street, is said to be kept from the newspapers by political influence. The *News* charges the brother of the assailant, a police officer, with endeavoring to compound a felony. Seavers was arrested.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has information that the colonists of British North America are preparing to hold a mass meeting in favor of annexation to the United States. There are said to be ten organizations in the Dominion whose sole aim is annexation.

FREEDMEN FOR LIBERIA.

The steamship San Salvador, from Savannah, with freedmen for Liberia, arrived last evening. This band, numbering two hundred and fifty, is the advance guard of three thousand emigrants.

NEW PATENT STEAM CAR.

Delegations from the City Council and Common Council of Brooklyn witnessed the trial of the new patent steam car to-day on the Bleeker street railroad, which appeared to work well.

STOKES' TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes, which was set down for the first Monday in December, has been postponed by consent of the counsel till the second Monday of the same month.

TRIAL TRIP OF A JAPANESE VESSEL.

The Capron, the second vessel of the Japanese fleet building in these waters, will make a trial trip in a few days.

STOKES' COUNSEL.

Stokes in his next trial will be defended by new counsel, his former counsel having retired.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New District Judges Inducted into Office—Extra Session of the Legislature Called—Trouble in the Sheriffalty.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—The judicial officers of the Parish of Orleans elected November 4th, have been commissioned by Governor Warmoth. The new Judges of the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth District Courts were inducted into office, Dibble, of the Eighth, being the only one of the out-going Judges who objected. Here quite a skirmish of words ensued, Dibble threatening to call the United States troops to aid him, when he retired. Judge Elmore then proceeded with such cases as were before the Court.

Late in the day Judge Dibble returned and shook hands with Judge Elmore, stating that he (Dibble) would give him no further trouble until the Supreme Court of the State passed upon the matter. The new Judges of the Fifth and Sixth Court will take their seats on Monday, by an agreement with the present incumbent.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.

The Governor issued the following proclamation:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 21, 1872.—Whereas, the present condition of public affairs presenting an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, convene the General Assembly elected on the fourth day of November, A.D. 1872, in extra session, for the period of ten days. The Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly voted on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1872, and the Senators holding over, are therefore summoned to meet in their respective chambers at the Mechanics Institute, now used as a State house in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, the ninth day of December, 1872.

In witness whereof, etc.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

T. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

It is understood all the city officers will be commissioned in a few days.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SHERIFFS.

Wm. P. Parper, with an order from all the District Courts except the Fourth, recognizing him as civil Sheriff, demanded the office of Sauveret, who, refusing to surrender it, was put out by force. Sauveret then made an application to the Supreme Court for an order restraining District Judges from giving orders interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as civil Sheriff. The Supreme Court refused to grant the order, thus in effect recognizing the validity of the Governor's commissions to the newly elected Parish officers.

A REHEARING ASKED.

The Eighth District Court to-day granted a motion to obtain a rehearing in the case of Herron *et al.* vs. Wharton *et al.*, recently decided by this Court. The case was fixed for Monday. The plaintiffs applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining Judge Elmore from further action in this case. The order was refused.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Improvement Convention—Memorial to Congress—National Baptist Sunday School Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., November 21.—The Ohio Improvement Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President. It adopted a resolution to invite the Governors of all States interested in the Ohio River Improvement to send delegates to the next Convention.

The Executive Committee reported a memorial to Congress, which was adopted, and a committee was appointed to present it. It asks Congress to consider the Ohio River Improvement as a national measure, not as a local project, as heretofore. It argues that Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee, the States represented in the Convention, and directly interested in the improvement asked, contain thirty five per cent. of the population of the United States, and yielded forty per cent. of the farming products of the nation by the last census, and that in 1865 they paid one-third of the revenue of the nation. It asks an appropriation of two millions to defray the expenses of the survey, with the view to establish reservoirs in the streams at the headwaters of the Ohio river, and to perfect a system of buoys and lights already commenced in accordance with the plans of United States engineers and preparatory to complete the improvement of the river.

NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Before the National Baptist Sunday School Convention, this afternoon, Prof. Olney, of Michigan, read a paper on "Bible Teaching," and Miss Morris spoke of "Woman as an Organizer of Sabbath Schools."

OBITUARY.

M. M. Dominick.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., November 21.—M. M. Dominick, member of Congress from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, from 1848 to 1852, died this morning. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

REV. SIMON G. FULLER.

SYRACUSE, November 21.—Rev. Simon G. Fuller, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, dropped dead at his residence to-day, aged thirty-six years. He formerly belonged to Pittsburgh.

The Arkansas Governorship.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 21.—The Reform Republican Campaign Convention issue an address in the *Evening Journal* congratulating the people on the election of Joseph Brooks as Governor. The Republicans claim the election of Baxter and their entire State ticket by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. The proofs are that both will insist on being inaugurated.

THE CAPITAL.

The President at Work on His Message—The Indian Appropriation Bill Perfected—A Libel Suit Entered Against Forney—Report of Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, and thence over the upper lakes and to the Ohio valley, north-westerly winds, rising barometer and occasional light snow, with clearing weather to-morrow; in the Gulf States, cloudy weather, south-westerly winds, and possibly light rain; in the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, with fair weather; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle States and New England, diminishing pressure, southerly winds and increasing cloudiness.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAM VESSELS.

Joseph Nimmo, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He recommends that the power of the assistant inspectors be extended so that they may be qualified to perform all official acts now devolving upon local inspectors; also that power should be given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury to convene investigating boards, which boards should have plenary power to inquire into all the circumstances attending casualties, and to suspend or revoke the license of steamboat inspectors derelict in their duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant devotes several hours of the morning to the preparation of his message, and receives guests for a limited time in the afternoon. The message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress, but as heretofore, manuscript copies will be furnished to representatives of the press at the Executive Mansion about the time the President's secretary shall have reached the capitol with the official document.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations having perfected the Indian appropriation bill, proceeded to-day to the preparation of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There are fourteen general appropriation bills to be reported to the House of Representatives, five of which will be ready by the meeting of Congress. Not more than half of the official estimates have been submitted to the committee, and this delay operates against the committee's progress.

LIBEL SUIT.

Colonel W. Penn, clerk for Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of this district against John W. Forney, laying his damages at $10,000, for libel.

THE WEATHER.

Terrible Snow Storm in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, November 21.—A special from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that gloomy news may be anticipated from the Minnesota track-layers on the extension of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad. They were approaching the western State line at the rate of two miles daily, when the terrible storm of last Thursday night enveloped them and cut them off from all communication with the civilized world. The work ing force numbers over eight hundred men, and so sanguine were their expectations that favorable weather would outlast November that no preparation was made to avoid the calamity which it is feared has befallen them. Only a small supply of provisions was kept in store, for although one hundred miles from the telegraph, construction trains maintained regular communication with Sleepy Eye, the nearest white settlement. When intelligence of the storm had reached Winona, J. H. Stewart, General Superintendent, started out with two locomotives and a train of cars, but so heavy and deep were the snow drifts, and so intense the cold, that up to Saturday morning they had not advanced one inch. Then two additional locomotives were attached to the train, and then taking on board rations for thirty days, and one hundred and fifty men, besides shovels and tools with which to fit up boarding accommodations in the cars, the train was again started, and a passage way was forced through drifts eight and ten feet deep, and even where the snow was still not excavated to depth, so hard was it packed that recourse was had to shovels before advance could be made.

On Sunday the train had penetrated twenty-five miles. In the meantime the storm had raged with a violence unprecedented, and when last heard from, on Tuesday night, the relief train was stuck fast in the ever accumulating snow forty miles west of Sleepy Eye, and eighty miles short of the suffering track layers. Yesterday morning the telegraph wires were down west of St. Peters, and all communication was shut off.

The latest reports from Arizona in the afternoon state that the wind had increased into a tornado gale. For six day the storm had continued with unabated fury. The painful impression created is that the men at the end of the track will actually starve before relief can reach them. No supplies are known to be accessible, for the line is being constructed in advance of the Government surveys far into the country, inhabited only by a few adventurous squatters and sickly Indians.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of the American Woman's Association.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The American Woman's Suffrage Association held a regular business session at the Temple to-day, Mrs. Lucy Stone, President, in the chair. Various business committees were appointed, and reports from the Executive Committee and several State associations, detailing at considerable length the work done during the past year, as well as the progress of the movement, were presented and read. The report of the Executive Committee was read by Julia Ward Howe. Among many other things, she stated that the national conventions held by both parties had been appealed to in behalf of woman; that the Liberal Conventions gave them cold shoulders, while the Republicans treated them with much consideration, and formally recognized their claims; also that associations to aid women generally who are favorable to the extension of the franchise had vast their influence and accomplished much for the success of the Republican party in the late campaign, and that they must look in the future to the Republican party for their final triumph.

Several speeches were made, one by Lucy Stone, who gave a very interesting account of the growth of the woman's rights movement during the past twenty years.

This evening a general meeting is being held, with a large audience in attendance, at which Mrs. Howe, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Cutler, and several more of the most active and prominent ladies made speeches, which were well received.

DAYTON.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

DAYTON, O., November 21.—The fifth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which has been in session in this city during the past two days, is one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings ever had. A large number of the most prominent Generals and subordinates officers of the Army of the Cumberland are present, which added greatly to the interest of the meeting. The usual business has been transacted satisfactory to all. General Wood delivered the annual address last evening, which was received with loud applause.

By a special invitation of Post No. 5 G. A. R., headquarters at the Soldiers' Home, the society visited that institution, where they were received with military honors, and after visiting all points of interest, they returned to this city, and to-night wound up with the most elegant banquet in Music Hall ever witnessed in this city. The usual toasts were indulged in and a general good time had by all. The society, before adjourning, decided by a vote of 71 majority that the next place of holding their union shall be in Pittsburgh, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1873.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 2 P. M., November 21, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., November 21, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	3	5	1	0
Davenport	2	3	0	0
Dubuque	7	2	0	0
St. Louis	5	4	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	6	0	0
Cincinnati	8	5	0	2
Louisville	4	2	0	0
Memphis	8	7	0	3
Shreveport	1	1	0	0
Nashville	4	1	0	0
New Orleans	14	6	0	7

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—River eight feet; stationary. The Andes arrived from Wheeling. The Kate Putnam departed for Marietta.

EVANSVILLE, November 21.—Cloudy and cold; signs of rain; mercury 26 to 42, and rising. River fallen 6 inches. Down—B. H. Hunt, 7 P. M.; Bowling Green, 11; Mary Ament, 2:30; Morning Star, Up—Arundillo, 8 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 9. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—River fallen 4 feet in canal; 2 feet in chute. Cloudy and moderating. Arrived—Ben Hargus, Pomeroy; Charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Arrived—Mollie Moore and Kountz, New Orleans; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Fleming, Cairo. Departed—City of Quincy, Vicksburg; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Fleming, Cairo. River falling. Cloudy and warmer; snow this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Arrived—Minnesota and barge, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll and Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Commonwealth, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, ILL., November, 21.—Arrived—W. Cowan, Louisville, 2 P. M. Departed—Idlewild, Memphis, 1 P.M. River fallen 4 inches. Cloudy; moderating.

Subscription Books for the Centennial Celebration Opened.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—The subscription books of the Centennial Board of Finance were opened to-day throughout the United States. Jay Cooke & Co., and Drexel & Co., are the general agents of the commission in receiving and securing subscriptions.

STATE NEWS.

LUZERNE county has the horse disease bad.

A NUMBER of miners have left Scranton bound for Chicago, to work in the coal fields of Illinois.

UNIONTOWN jail contains six prisoners—three for murder, one for shooting with intent to kill, one for burglary and one for forgery.

THERE are 2,000 loaded coal cars blockading the D. & H. Railroad between Carbondale and Honesdale, owing to the sickness of horses on the canal, which prevents transportation.

A FINE vein of block coal, three feet three inches thick, has been struck at the depth of one hundred and sixty-four feet, on the farm of David Robison, Hickory township, Mercer county, Pa.

MR. THOMAS SUTTON, of Indiana, Pa., has disposed of his interest in the paper mill to Mr. John Sutton. It is the intention of Mr. Sutton to go into the steel business in Allegheny, to which city he will move.

SILVER has been found in paying quantities in Luzerne county, near Shickshinny. A ton of ore sent to the Philadelphia Mint, yielded fourteen hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, which is considered very rich.

GREELEY has majorities in only twelve counties of Pennsylvania. These are Berks, Clearfield, Columbia, Elk, Fulton, Greene, Lehigh, Monroe, Northumberland, Pike, Sullivan and York. Fifty-four counties gave majorities for Grant.

MR. JAMES MCDERMOTT, one of the best young Nimrods of Westmoreland county, shot a large white swan near his residence in Unity township, on Monday. Small game in that section is said to be very plenty, but swans are quite rare.

THE borough council at Downington has abated the tax on all real estate sold and employed in the manufacture of iron, steel, woolen and cotton fabrics, paper and glass, for a period of three years after their establishment or commencement of operation.

REIS, BROWN & BERGER, proprietors of the Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, employ about 650 men at their works, to whom they pay over $20,000 every two weeks. They also employ a large number of men at their coal and ore banks.

GEO. HOPKINS, whose disappearance from Millsville, near Monongahela City, with Mrs. Salles, his good-looking chambermaid, was noticed by us recently, and who left his wife and family in suffering circumstances, has turned up at Eight-Milestone, Isle of Wight, England. Mrs. Salles is with him.

THE steam grist mill of Hollis, Gibson & Co., at Sharon, was destroyed by fire last Friday night. The flames were first discovered at about eight o'clock, and in a short time the building was consumed. The citizens made every effort to conquer the fire, but their attempts proved unavailing. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Insured for $13,500. It is rumored that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

APPENDED is a report of the casualities in and about the mines in the Schuylkill district, from January 1st, to October 23, 1872. Killed in the mining districts, 69; maimed and injured, 151; surviving widows, 43; orpans, 143. Casualties in the district not connected with the mines: 55 killed; 90 maimed and injured; leaving 28 widows and 84 orphans. Total number killed, 136; injured, 291; widows, 71; orphans, 227.

THE Mercer *Press* says: On Friday of last week, a son of Mr. Hugh Munnel, near Leesburg, Springfield township, was accidentally killed while driving a team in company with his brother through a field. It seems they stopped to get a hat of one of the boys which had blown off, and in getting into the wagon the lines were forgotten, which had dropped down. The wagon was under a tree at the time, and before they had got ready to start, a limb fell and struck the lad on top of the head, crushing the skull. Dr. Mehard, of this place, were called and pronounced the case a fatal one, and death ensued at midnight. The boy was aged about twelve years.

AT Ashland a Mrs. Courtney, from Pottsville, Pa., a young married lady of extraordinary beauty, has been for some weeks past a guest at the Astor House, where a merchant named Tenant, who does business as a commission, saw her, and immediately fell in love with her. He followed her every footstep, which became so annoying to the lady that she lodged complaint at the police headquarters, when officer Tully was detailed to watch the enamored gentleman. This did not succeed, for on Tuesday morning Tenant sneaked to the lady's room door and under the pretense of the chambermaid asking admission caused her to open the door. She did not see her mistake until too late. Tenant entered, put his arms around her and belabored her with a mass of kisses. Her shrieks for help, however, soon brought a number of the hotel guests to the spot who caused the intruder to retreat into the cellar of the hotel. He was secured, not without laying the strength of their fists upon him pretty freely, however, and handed over to the police. He was committed for trial without bail.

ON Friday night of week before last a villain who gave the name of Thomas Grant, and who claimed to belong to New York, entered the dry goods store of Mr. Duncan, in Beaver Falls, Beaver county. Mr. Parot, the clerk, on returning from a party about twelve o'clock, noticed the door ajar, and was about to enter when the burglar knocked him out upon the pavement, and then made rapid tracks. Recovering himself, Parot gave chase; and as Grant was delayed by falling over a sand pile that lay in the way of his escape, the clerk came upon him before he could regain his feet, and, jumping upon him, commenced punishing him severely on the head with the store key, and finally, after a severe struggle, succeeded in reducing him to a comfortable state of quietness and submission. A number of keys and other scientific implements of his trade were found on him, and although great inducements were held out to him, he refused to expose any of his pals. Saturday (the next morning) he was committed to jail. Tuesday following a true bill was found against him, the same day he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, and we presume the next day was conveyed to the State institution.

WEST VIRGINIA.

IN the neighborhood of Cambridge considerable quantities of wool have been bought recently at from 50 to 55 cents. Quite a number of the producers still await higher prices.

A WRITER in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* endeavors to prove that the horse disease is contageous and is carried from point to point by human beings who handle horses so afflicted.

IN Kanawha county, the *Courier* states the number of marriages this year will fall short of last year by at least fifty. That is probably because the capital is going to be moved this winter.

A WEALTHY gentleman of Wheeling, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into the Ohio river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, spoke as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

DURING the late political contest, the Republican papers of Belmont repeatedly charged that there was discrepancy between the amount of bonds issued for the building of the Somerton and Warnock pikes, and the amount redeemed, amounting, for the two pikes to over $10,000. These charges have become so serious that the Commissioners have called a meeting for an investigation.

ONE evening last week a man entered the store of Conrad Troll, of St. Clairsville, and quietly walked behind the counter, opened the money drawer, and abstracted therefrom the larger pile of greenbacks, and as quietly walked out, stopping to converse with a friend who was standing in the door; Mr. John Troll was in the back part of the store room and saw the man enter, but thinking it was his father, he paid little attention.

THE Directors of the Wheeling and Toledo Railroad met at Steubenville last week. There were also in attendance quite a large number of gentlemen from Hopedale, Cadiz, and other places of Ohio. After a full interchange of opinion and views, the Directors decided to locate the road by way of Hopedale, provided the people along the route raised the necessary subscription, which they agreed to do. Gentlemen from Cadiz informed said their people would cordially acquiesce in the decision of the Directors, and that they would give up all hopes of securing the road through their place.

A Lunatic Burned to Death.

An old man named Richard Rice was adjudged to be a lunatic by a jury in the county court, at Covington, Ky., a short time ago, and a committee appointed to take charge of him. The asylum at Lexington being full, admission for the old man into that institution could not be obtained for some time, and he was accordingly taken to his residence, about three miles south of Independence, where a sort of cell was built in one of the rooms, into which he was placed, so that he could not do himself or others harm. Last Friday, the weather being pretty cold, the cell was shored up within a few feet of the fire-place, and during the night Rice tore open his mattress, made a rope out of a portion of the straw he got out of it, stuck the end of the rope into the fire, and, drawing it into the cell, set fire to his bedding, and was burned to death before any one on the place could render assistance. Mr. Rice was seventy years old, and a man of considerable property.

PHILADELPHIA.

Presbyterian Tercentenary Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—The Presbyterians are celebrating the Tercentenary of Presbyterianism at the Penn square church, which is appropriately decorated. The clergymen and others met at the new building of the Presbyterian Publishing House, and marched in procession to the church. After appropriate opening services, a memorial address was delivered by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D. Historical papers were read at the afternoon session.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—Information has reached this city of a desperate vendatta in Union county, a few days ago, in which two men lost their lives. Two brothers named Mc-Cumber were running a mill. They had an employe named Saunders. The McCumbers had a wordy altercation with Saunders, which resulted in one of them shooting Saunders in the side. Saunders returned the fire, killing one instantly and inflicting a wound on the other of which he died.

A letter from Rear Admiral Taylor, commanding the United States naval force at the South Atlantic station, dated off Rio Janeiro, Brazil, October 25th, says that on the 15th of October, by request of the Brazilian authorities, the flagship Lancaster was dressed with the masthead flags, and at noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the baptismal day of the Brazilian Emperor.

A YOUNG man named Patrick Shay, employed at a gravel pit on the Short Line road, was run over and instantly killed, about four miles south of Dayton, Ohio, while attempting to get on a gravel train in motion, on Tuesday evening. Several cars passed over him, nearly severing the upper part of his body.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Personnel of the Constitutional Convention.

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS AND THIRTY-THREE WHO ARE NOT LAWYERS.

The Persecuted Railroad Companies in the Convention.

OCCUPATION OF DELEGATES WHEN NOT MAKING CONSTITUTIONS.

(Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, November 20, 1872.

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS AND THIRTY-THREE HONEST MEN.

In glancing over the delegates as they appear in Convention, one is struck by the fact that the large majority are in the prime of life, and presumably in the meridian of their mental and moral development. While there are a number of delegates under thirty years, there are none so aged as to be unfitted for work, or that diligent research sometimes necessary to a proper discharge of public duties. Of practical experience in all departments of life there is an abundance in the Convention, but there is a very decided preponderance of the legal profession, and rather a smaller representation of great manufacturing and commercial interests than would be naturally looked for. There are old lawyers and young lawyers in abundance among the delegates; nine who have advanced high in professional and political eminence—cabinet ministers, judges, governors and the like—and others who have yet to win their professional shoulder straps. Then there are retired lawyers, who have taken up farming, politics and railroading as a profession, and besides attorneys for all sorts of corporations. If the law is the perfection of human wisdom, then there is a great deal of that quality in the Convention, if it resides in the legal breast. It is the presumption of course they are all honest, God-fearing men, loving the State and abjuring evil ways, and that they have come here seriously ambitious of promoting the general welfare, and have left their special attorney shops in their upper desks, not to be thought of in connection with their duties as constitutionalists—to borrow an odious phrase. One of the delegates the other day classified the Convention as made up of one hundred lawyers and thirty-three honest men; but this implied a slander. Another fact—a reputed fact rather—causes some comment, serious, ill-natured, and jocular as the case may be, and that is, that of the legal gentlemen in the Convention, between fifty and sixty are the attorneys of corporations, of the various grades and descriptions with which the statute books of the State are running over. This has a bad look, but the statement may be an exaggeration. The Reading Railroad is represented by its President. Mr. Gowen, a very acute and clear-headed gentleman, and it is said he has eight or ten special attorneys of his road with him in the Convention. The Reading will be taken care of as it needs a whole section. The Pennsylvania Railroad, a corporation always singularly diffident in obtruding its modest wishes, either in the Legislature or the Councils of Pittsburgh, has in the Convention Theodore Cuyler, its chief law officer, with a number of special attorneys, from I don't know how many counties. Edward C. Knight, one of the Board of Directors of the Company, is a member, too. Other railroads—although there are not many in the State, outside of these two, able to stand alone,—have also their representatives in the Convention.

Now there may be nothing in this, save one of those "extraordinary coincidences," like the spilling of the stage load of voters in the canal by the elder Mr. Weller, but it will be the effect of making the people scrutinize the action of the Convention on a certain class of questions with great closeness. The common way of looking at the matter here is, that it don't matter much the corporations have got about all they want, and that the sublime principle "no corporate rights!"—the Sermon on the Mount of the monopoly chiefs will keep them in possession. If there is any little thing that has not been attended to—any grant of power that it is at all desirable—is there not another Legislature, and the last one it is to be hoped with unlimited powers to sell, bargain and convey what didn't belong to it, just looming into view? No suppliant will be turned away from its doors, and what there is left in the State to grant, after all such is being conveyed by legal phraseology, you may be sure will be passed over to the gentlemen of the third house, provided their arguments are good and reasons solid. Oh, Sammy Moon, Sammy Moon!

THE PERSONNEL OF THE DELEGATES.

In addition to the other good things I have said of the delegates to the Convention, it may be remarked that they represent a great deal of accumulated capital. There are millionaires among them—three or four from Philadelphia, and many others who count up their available capital by the hundreds of thousands. In respect of wealth it is the heaviest deliberative body that ever met in Pennsylvania. Hence, its eminent respectability is apparent. No trifling with the conservative principles of society here. No experimenting outside of well established usages and laws, from which this great individual prosperity. In the sense that wealth is conservative, the Convention is decidedly of that persuasion. Even Mr. Buckalew's minority representative plan has the misfortune to be opposed to the interests of wealth. It will hardly have a chance until the example of a dozen other States has hammered the idea into our slow-moving Pennsylvania intelligence.

Aided by the good natured assistance of Major Onslow, the Sergeant-at-arms of the Convention, I have gleaned the annexed information of the occupation of the delegates, which I think is sufficiently curious to go down in history; of the delegates, there are—

Lawyers	101
Farmers	7
Physicians	3
Merchants	3
Bankers	4
Agents real estate, etc.	5
Builder	1
Editor	1
Clergyman	1
Lumberman	1
Manufacturers	2
Importer	1
Oil dealer	1
Not in active business	3

Two members of the Convention have been Cabinet Ministers; two Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; one Governor and Minister to Russia—at present sorrowfully drinking the water of our noted saline stream; another Minister to Turkey; one United States Senator, foreign Minister and candidate for Governor; six have been members of Congress; fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature; and seven filled executive departments of the State Government. Philadelphia has among its delegates the President of its Select Council, the President of the Board of Education, the Register of Wills, Health Officer of the city, members of Building and Park Commissioners, and several members of the City Councils, indicating that things over there run in a groove with a tendency towards a circle, or ring. Four of the delegates—Meredith, Woodward, Darlington, and Purviance, of Allegheny, were members of the Convention of 1838. A father and son, G. W. and H. W. Palmer, in part represent the XIIIth District, the father as a Liberal and the son a Republican. One clergyman, a Methodist local preacher, lends the Convention the sanction of his presence and example. There is one author in the list, Mr. Carey, who writes on Political Economy—a cheerful and pleasing subject. Lancaster county sends as its Democratic representative, Mr. Smith, of the *Intelligencer*, who with Mr. Campbell, of the Philadelphia *Legal Intelligencer*, constitute the editorial strength of the Convention. Mr. Hopkins, delegate from Washington county, was Speaker of the Assembly during the celebrated Buckshot War. Colonel Mott, delegate from the Luzerne District, will be recollected as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, who in 1854 beat Geo. Darsie of Pittsburgh, over a hundred thousand votes. That was in the first flush of Know-Nothing times, and Mr. Darsie had the misfortune to be a Scotchman as well as an ante-jobbing canal man.

GAZETTE.

LEGISLATURES.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 21.—No business of special importance was transacted in the General Assembly to-day. Owing to defects in the returns of the election for State officers, the joint session of both houses for comparing the vote has been adjourned to the first Wednesday in December, and a resolution was adopted requiring the sheriffs to correct and send in corrected returns.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 21.—There has been no change to-day in legislative affairs. The Legislature which meets at the capitol will probably count the vote for Governor and other State officers at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE PRESIDENT STILL CONSIDERING THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

An Explosion of Members Charged with Constitutional Reform.

PROPOSITIONS AFFORDING SOME IDEA OF THE CONVENTION WORK.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, November 21, 1872.

THE COMMITTEES.

The President was not prepared to announce the Standing Committees this morning, and only an hour's session of the Convention was held. From all accounts the subject of the committees and their proper construction is a delicate and embarassing duty, increased probably by the fact that the President had but a limited acquaintance with the delegates when they met, and the assignment requires a knowledge of the past pursuits of members as well as their peculiar qualifications for certain branches of constitutional investigation. The more prominent members of the Convention could be easily disposed of, but the trouble with the President arises when he comes to deal with the great mass of the members of whom he knows nothing personally, and but little by reputation. Such is fame. The time consumed in making up the Committees is not grudged, and the Convention is very patient on the subject, for the delegates generally understand how much depends on their judicious arrangement, in advancing the work, when the actual labor of the Convention once commences. It is expected that the Committees will be announced to-morrow morning.

A FLOOD OF AMENDMENTS.

After the routine business, ex-Congressman Broomall opened the flood gates of constitutional reform by a resolution instructing the appropriate Committees when appointed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Constitution so that—

The Governor shall hold office four years, and then be ineligible to re-election until after the expiration of four years;

That all Judges learned in the law shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; to hold office during good behavior, and suitable provision be made for retiring them when disqualified by infirmity;

That all special exemptions from taxation be prohibited;

That the term of representatives be extended to two years and Senators to four years, with one regular session every two years;

That the suffrage be extended to all adults without regard to sex;

That all electors shall reside in the election district ninety days, and have paid State or county tax within one year, which shall have been assessed within sixty days before voting.

AN AVALANCHE.

Then followed an avalanche of resolutions of a similar character, proposing instructions for committees. Some of the most striking may be enumerated as follows:

That the Judges of the Supreme Court be increased, and the State divided into districts to which they shall be assigned;

That all bills in the Legislature be read at large on three different days; that they all be printed, and on final passage the yeas and nays called on every bill, and on appropriation bills on every appropriation separately;

That all appropriations for denominational or sectarian purposes or schools be prohibited. This was presented in several forms, covering every possible phase of the question;

That the length of residence of electors in election districts, prior to voting, be increased. This also was submitted in several forms;

That the offices of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace be abolished, and minor courts substituted with judges learned in law;

That all public officers shall be paid salaries, and all fees be paid into the treasury;

That the power of the Executive to grant pardons be limited. This also was presented in several forms;

That no bill be passed limiting amount of damages to be recovered;

That no Judge shall deliver any but a written charge to a jury, a copy of which shall be filed with the records;

Defining terms of office of members of the Legislature;

Prohibiting sale or other disposition of cemeteries;

The proposition was submitted that all persons resident in the State one year, be entitled to vote for State, county and municipal officers.

To compel every voter under certain penalties to exercise the right of suffrage;

That no man's property shall be taken for public or corporate uses unless the necessity of such taking shall be passed upon;

That trial by jury may be waived by consent of parties in all cases;

That judges be prohibited from charging juries as to facts, except as far as the same may be necessary to explain the law;

To prohibit the Governor and members of the Legislature from accepting a free pass on railroads;

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors;

Providing for compulsory education;

A form of preamble for the Contitution acknowledging Divine supremacy, etc.;

That juries may return verdicts when agreed on by two-thirds of the jurors;

That the truth in suits for libel be a sufficient defense, if the publication is made from good motives.

General White submitted the form of article prohibiting special legislation in certain specified cases, and in all cases where authority to grant powers is or may be conferred upon the courts. This is substantially identical with the provision of the Illinois Constitution on the subject of special legislation.

Mr. Cochrane presented an amendment requiring naturalization six months before voting.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Revenue and Taxation to ascertain the proportion of real property in the State exempt from taxation under general or special laws; and declaring that all property but that under the control of the commonwealth, counties, boroughs, cities, etc., be subject to taxation except cemeteries; and that no other than a general law shall be passed exempting property from taxation. Several propositions of this character were presented.

Mr. Hopkins presented an amendment providing for the punishment of bribery by public officials or members of the Legislature.

All this will suffice to indicate the bent of the mind of the Constitutional Reform. Some of the above propositions are but the reflex of settled public convictions, while others are innovations of a more striking character.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Wetherell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Auditor General for information as to the amount of money paid for State printing under existing contracts, and also the proportion paid for work that cannot be emb

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

THE CHICAGO *Tribune* says the next House of Representatives will not differ much from its predecessors, if it should be one of great promise. Why should it differ very greatly, except for the better? This will be its peculiarity.

ITALY cries out for the world's charity. The desolation by flood along the banks of the Po has driven from their homes more than 20,000 families, as many as were rendered homeless by the Chicago fire. Houses, barns, crops, and cattle have been swept away, and the distress is immense and everywhere increasing.

THE *Post* seems to think that we were of opinion that Grant's popularity, in this State, was confined to pronounced Republicans. This is an error. We have repeatedly expressed our belief that he was popular among the more moderate and reasonable Democracy. As between him and Mr. Greeley, we think even radical Democrats, in many instances, preferred Grant.

THE "endorsement" of the leading Liberals by their home States must be flattering to them. Sumner's State gives 73,000 majority for Grant; Grows's and Curtin's, 137,000 majority for Grant: Trumbull's State gives 55,000 majority for Grant; Fenton's State gives 53,000 majority for Grant; Greeley's native State votes decidedly against him, and Brown's and Schurz's State is uncomfortably close.

IT IS now reported, that in place of one vacancy in Congress from this State, two will occur. Judge Mercur, who has just been elected a Supreme Court Judge, will resign the first week in December, in order to take his seat upon the bench at that time, and Mr. John V. Creeley, of the Second, Philadelphia, District, it is thought will not return on account of certain charges against him. Special elections will therefore probably be held to fill these vacancies.

ONE of the celebrated Cherokee land cases has been finally decided in favor of the purchaser. It will be remembered that the Cherokee reservation was abandoned by the tribe, who took their slaves and joined the rebels in the late war. There being a clause in the treaty with our Government which made rebellion a cause of forfeiture, a large number of persons settled on the abandoned reservation, and claimed it as against subsequent purchasers, from the United States. The Supreme Court, on appeal, affirms the right of the purchasers.

OUR NEIGHBOR of the *Post* seems to be so deeply interested in the Credit Mobilier business, that we are gratified to inform it that when Congress meets the House will probably investigate that subject. The motion on the subject will come from the Republican side, and it is generally anticipated that if any body is implicated it will be found that some of the most prominent Democratic members will fare the worst. It is somewhat significant that since the election none of the Democratic organs seem to be very anxious for an investigation on the subject, much as they talked about it a few weeks ago.

WE ARE greatly relieved by the intelligence that after all, President Thiers has not resigned. We are not informed whether an additional count of noses is to be made, but presume that an emollient will be provided in the address to be made in reply to his. It is sad to think of the nervousness that unfortunate vote has caused. Hereafter the members of the Assembly must remember that a vote is a very important thing, and that they must be particularly careful not to vote wrongly when President Thiers is the subject of the ballot. It really is a great pity that this nonsense about resigning cannot be driven out of the poor old creature's head. True his resignation would prove a serious matter, but for this very reason, he should withhold all threats regarding it.

THE New York Board of Health sounds a note of warning concerning the reappearance of small-pox as cold weather sets in, but fails to point out the chief source of danger to be avoided. As in the spring the epidemic began to subside because windows were opened to free ventilation and infected winter clothing was laid aside, so at the approach of the cold season woolen garments and bed-clothes are brought out from chests in which they have been for months secluded from air or light, doubtless in many instances bringing with them the contagion which they absorbed last year. This occurs principally of course, among the poorer classes, whose scanty diet and ill-ventilated rooms render them more susceptible to the action of the prison, while their crowded quarters insure a rapid spread of the disease.

WE PUBLISH, in another column, a communication relating to the pardoning power. The subject is an exceedingly important one, and we hope the Constitutional Convention will bestow upon it the attention it deserves. We are decidedly of the opinion that the pardoning power should be taken out of the Governor's hands, and a Court of Pardons created, which shall hold regular sessions at fixed intervals. In saying this, we do not mean to reflect on Governor Geary, as we believe him to have judiciously used the power conferred upon him. In all instances, so far as we have observed, he has carefully and conscientiously investigated the merits of every case submitted to his consideration, and his judgment has been accurate and wise. We would have the Governor a member of the Court of Pardons, and its presiding officer, but not the sole arbiter of fate to imprisoned men. Among other reasons for this, the demand upon the time of the Governor, under the present system, is very serious; the class of influences brought to bear upon him, could not well be used toward a court. More than all, a pardon should be regarded as a judicial transaction, and hence should emanate from a court. We may consider this subject more elaborately, soon.

IT MIGHT be very naturally supposed that the election would take some of the overweening conceit out of such individuals as Tilton, but not so. He is out in a very long article, approbating his course during the canvass, affirming that he never spoke ungenerously of any person involved in the canvass, while he was the subject of gross abuse. Those who heard his speech in the Academy of Music will remember some of his extravagant utterances. Speaking of the corruption of the carpet-bag governments, he described the contents of a conjurer's box, but said he had seen into a carpet-bag at Washington more wonderful than that—a carpet-bag that contained Seneca stone, gift houses, fast horses, flasks of Bourbon, bottles of whisky, two dozens Dents, ten State governments and $150,000,000. There were two great bags in history; Judas' bag of Sacred History and the bag of them who rob their country. Here is the President of the United States, the elected Chief Magistrate of forty millions of people, a man who stands this day, higher in the affections of the American people than any other living man, compared to Judas Iscariot. There were other equally gross allusions, the family Bible of the President being called up, to give point to a charge of nepotism. Yet this person, the defender of the Woodhulls, spoke ungenerously of no one!

IT has been exceedingly difficult to determine whether Boston desired aid or not, because of its heavy losses by fire. It was because of its heavy losses by fire. It was reported that while the merchants who were burned out did not wish aid, there were many poor sewing girls who were in need. If the following from a Providence journal may be accepted as correct, there is no need, if all the firms are doing as well as the one referred to: "Macullar, Williams & Parker, burned out, were and are a very heavy clothing concern, employing a large number of sewing women. These women decline to accept their wages for their last week's work, thinking that the aggregate sum might be acceptable to the firm, considering their heavy losses. The firm turn round to Miss Jennie Collins and tell her to send to them any work girls, whether heretofore employed by them or not, who might be in need, and they would provide for them. And they further advertised that their pay-roll would be made up on Monday as usual, and requested their employes to come and take their pay. Truly the old Massachusetts grit has not yet run out, despite the statistics. Meanwhile, admiring the self-sustaining spirit and power of Bostonians, we hold ourselves, as does the country, ready to do what we can for them when they will allow us to do anything. Our respect for their pluck will not chill our hearts or restrain our hands." This is good sentiment, and we trust the hand of liberal sympathy will not be withheld, even if there are such noble souls in Boston.

PRESIDENT GRANT has finally settled the controversy over the Philadelphia post office by appointing Mr. Fairman, the chief clerk and treasurer under General Bingham. This determines the fact that the President proposes, where the public good requires it, to enforce the Civil Service Reform. The motives under which he acts show, just what his friends have always claimed, that he is a man of pure and honest purposes. His party had made a public commitment to civil service reform, and he proposes to honestly carry out the promise made. Just as, when first nominated, the policy enunciated at Chicago,—being the honest collection of revenue and the steady reduction of the public debt, he carried out the promise, so now, having announced civil service reform, the President purposes to make the promise good. This is in keeping with his character. Despite the affirmations of the Democratic press to the contrary, he has always been sincerely friendly to a reform of the Civil Service, and, so far as he could, he has proceeded in that direction. Congress hampered him, and considerable time and labor was spent, in elaborating rules. These have been amended and changed, being found impracticable at certain points, but gradually the system has assumed shape and definiteness, and the President is determined to enforce it. This is the precise meaning of the Philadelphia appointment. Mr. Fairman, appointed as he has been, under peculiar circumstances, becomes the experiment of the wisdom of the new method, and it is hoped that he will so conduct the affairs of the office committed to his charge as not to reflect disagreeably upon the system adopted. His administration, if successful, will go far toward breaking down the existing prejudice against the reform.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Yesterday was what might be termed "proposition day" in the Constitutional Convention. Among these is one to make the term of Governor four years, and ineligible to re-election as his own successor; another to make the term of Members of Assembly two, and of Senators, four years, and even female suffrage is proposed. Thus it will be seen that the Convention is likely to be compelled to consider some of the most modern questions of the time. The Standing Committees were not announced, and thus the real work of the Convention is delayed.

We trust the Convention will not, as is proposed, refuse to publish its debates. It would prove a serious omission indeed, were this done. The debates serve to illustrate and explain the true meaning of the Convention, and will show just what construction must be placed on any particular article in the instrument. The debates of the Convention in 1837-38 are regarded by lawyers as invaluable, defining, as they do, the real interpretation of obscure language. It is impossible to so construct so important a document as to not leave room for doubt, here and there, over the real meaning of the framers of the Constitution. The expense involved in the publication is trifling, compared with the advantages that will follow. There is an economy that is wise, and that which is unwise. It will be true economy, as well as wisdom, to publish the reports referred to.

OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

The coming session of Congress will afford an opportunity for some definite legislative action for the revival of our commercial marine, and we hope the occasion will be wisely improved. Our representative in Congress, General Negley, has made a specialty of this subject for several years past, but his efforts have not been productive of practical results, for the reason, we incline to think, that they were in advance of the general intelligence on the subject. We have not his speeches at hand, but our memory of their essential points is, that they proposed either a discrimination in duties in favor of American vessels, or a direct tonnage subsidy. Either plan aimed at the same result—the conferment of certain advantages that would enable American vessels to compete successfully with foreign bottoms in their rates of freight. It was thought that by thus subsidizing our shipping the building of vessels would be stimulated, and our lost prestige, in time, restored.

Had this policy been adopted a year or two ago, it would no doubt have stimulated ship building, and an emergency which is now close upon us, would have found us fully prepared. The simple reason why the ordinary commercial influences have not stimulated ship building in American ports is, that there has not been since the rebellion, a demand for increased shipping. That is, the vessels transferred to the British flag, other foreign vessels and steamers, have been sufficient for the freight traffic of the world. As a result, freights have been low, and few vessels made more than their current expenses. Hence few vessels have been built in American ports, simply because it would not pay. Now there is a suddenly increased demand for shipping for freighting purposes, and the demand seems likely to continue. It is caused by the disturbed commercial and agricultural relations of the world. It is probable that we shall be called upon to supply iron for the European demand, and it is perfectly certain that large quantities of grain and breadstuffs must be exported for the next few years. Hence the demand.

The direction in which shipping is chiefly used has changed very greatly within the past few years, and conditions have developed that render this one of the most difficult questions we have. For example, the China and oriental trade, which once employed a large fleet of swift sailing ships, and which centered at New York, has, by the construction of the Pacific Railroad, been shifted to the port of San Francisco, and transferred to the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company. Thus a great volume of trade, both for this country and Europe, has been taken from one ocean and transferred to another. The use of steamers, too, has neutralized sailing vessels. Aside from tonnage capacity, one steamer is equal to at least three sailing vessels, because of its superior swiftness. Hence the broad question arises, is there an existing need for so large a fleet of vessels, as in the days of sailing craft. Doubtless not,—yet there is another inquiry, and that is, why may not American vessels rank others, let them be sail vessels or steamers? We answer, there ought to be no reason against it now.

The trouble that has existed centered in the fact that iron vessels are entering into use, and hitherto, could be built more cheaply on the Clyde than in this country. One result of this cheapness was, that a Clyde built steamer represented less capital than one American built, and hence could afford to take freights at lower rates, and yet return an interest on the capital invested. Our difficulty is in iron, and probably will be obviated for years to come by the increased price of iron in England and the Continent. The price of labor has also advanced there, so that now the two countries are on a par in respect to cost of building, and are likely to remain so. This is what chiefly gives the new phase to the entire question. The time of our opportunity has come, and if prompt, ly availed of, we may again recover our lost prestige on the ocean.

The important question for Congress, is, whether there is a necessity, in the altered relations of things, for subsidizing American shipping, or whether it is best to leave the entire subject to the natural laws of trade. It is entirely certain that there is great activity in ship building, in several of the eastern ports. If subsidies should be granted, it ought to be with the view of stimulating present activity, and not as a permanent system. Hence tonnage releases, and schemes of that nature, should not be proposed, but a direct subsidy of a certain number of dollars for each ton a vessel would measure would be preferable. Even this ought to be limited in time, so that the revival of our shipping may be compressed within the next two years. As an offset to this tonnage subsidy, the government might establish certain claims on vessels thus aided, in the event of war. A system embodying these suggestions might be made of great value, and would certainly be cheaper and better than the building of heavy, cumbrous, useless war vessels. At any rate, the subject is deserving of serious attention. The time of our opportunity is at hand, and in some manner, we should seek to regain our lost prestige in the ocean. If it can be done, by leaving the building of vessels to be governed by the natural laws of trade, very well. But if a carefully guarded subsidy system is needed, there should be no hesitancy in granting the proper legislation.

THE PARDONING POWER.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At a recent meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society, as reported by the press, an important subject was discussed. The exact character, extent and results of the discussion have not been made public. The question, I presume, was the limit, use and abuse of the pardoning power. This has long been a grave and very important subject—one that links itself with the very vital forces of society, law and justice. It touches the security, integrity and durability of our social fabric. It takes upon itself to determine, not merely a personal question of ease or convenience, but a broad fundamental principle of criminal law as applied to crime punishment. The power sits in the chair of sovereignty to pass upon the most solemn utterances of the judiciary, either to confirm or reverse that decision which has been reached through patient effort and enquiry. The right or power to release a man from a duly enunciated sentence of the law should therefore be deemed most sacred and exercised most conscientiously. It is no small matter for the chief executive of the State, who may be away from the place and circumstances of the case, to say to a Judge, who pronounces the penalty of the law, you have made a mistake and I will correct it; you have closed the prison doors, I will open them; you have legally deprived of certain privileges, immunities and liberties, I will give back that which you have taken away. No chief executive, true to his official oath, and awake to the responsibilities of his acts, will exercise this prerogative without the most anxious deliberation. He will hesitate to vacate and nullify legal justice. He would not mar the majesty of the law, nor bring its deterrent forces into contempt by a frivolous interposition, simply because he dare do so. It is then a sense of truth to himself, respect for public justice and reverence for the laws which must ever be present in the mind of the executive when deliberating upon the numerous applications which come before him. It is no sinecure. It is doubtless one of the most grave and trying duties which the Governor of our State has to perform. He dare not permit mere feeling and sympathy and sentimentality to control his action, appeals of friends, urgent claims of politicians and the tears and entreaties of mothers, wives and children must have a calm and respectful audience, and yet stern justice and duty stand in their place and ask a hearing as well. Shall he yield because of earnest and prolonged and repeated applications? Shall impportunity be the motive for releasing the offender? Shall the wealth, respectability and social status of the urgents be the sole ground of affirmative action? No; there is a claim above and beyond these. Justice, truth and duty, blind to tears and deaf to solicitation, bring the executive into a sore dilemma. Is he uniformly to be censured and severely criticised, because in yielding to all the thumb-screw appliances pressing upon his patience, hurry, his system and official prerogative, he sometimes errs on the side of sympathy? He stands alone. It is the defence of one man sustaining the attack of the many. If he had others in council, who were equally clothed with prerogative and responsibility, then the burdens would press more lightly, and results might be different.

But of particulars in this matter, more at another time, from

BEHIND THE BARS.

A Crisis in Rome.

In a few days the Italian Parliament will be opened, and one of the first acts of the session will be the passage of stringent laws for the suppression of all religious orders within the jurisdiction of Victor Emanual. The law of guarantees passed by Cavour and confirmed at the time of the occupation of Rome, granting immunity to religious orders, is to be revoked, and the outlines of a new scheme have been made public which must precipitate a conflict in which the Government will be pitted against the power of the Vatican. The King has publicly announced that war against every religious order would be relentlessly waged by Parliament, and despatches state that at the present time the city is in a state of dire confusion and anarchy, conflicts between the followers of the King and the adherents of the Pope being of daily occurrence.

DR. PHILIP SCHAFF has recently returned from Europe, where he traveled extensively, and visited many prominent ministers of England, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and Russia, in the interest of the Evangelical Alliance, which meets in New York in the fall of 1873. Dr. Schaff has just given a statement of the objects of the Alliance, and of the result of his labors. The Evangelical Alliance was organized in 1864, to promote Christian unity among Protestant denominations throughout the world. It has, thus far, held five General Conferences, each—at London, Paris, Geneva, Berlin, and Amsterdam, respectively. The sixth was to have been held at New York in 1870, but was prevented by the Franco-Prussian war. The Assembly in 1873 will be a large and notable one. Over three hundred foreign ministers will be present. Among these will be: From Scotland—the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., William Arnold, David Brown, and Professors Ranney and Blakie; from England—the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Drs. Leeds, Angus, Harrison, Ritchie, and others; from Ireland—the Rev. Mr. Stevenson; from France Dr. Pressense, M. Morau, and Pere Hyacinthe; from Holland—Van Oosterzee; from Italy—Father Gavazzi, and others from Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia. The Evangelical Alliance is, as will be seen, in no sense, sectarian, is composed of men of eminent piety and ability, and should be the means of accomplishing much good.

IT IS singular to a mere amateur, unversed in technical art matters, that the French painter Meissionier should command such high and uniform prices for his works. They are wonderful for their minute fidelity, but to the uneducated eye there seems to be but little that is so eminently attractive about them. Neither do they charm the connoisseur by the story they tell. A "Cavalier," two men drinking, a single figure that might be labelled with half a dozen different titles, each one of which would be equally appropriate, constitute the usual subjects of Meissionier. Yet we see at the sale of the Belmont collection, that this painter heads the list. His "Cavalier" sold for six thousand dollars, while the "Diogenes of Gerome," a celebrated picture, brought only five thousand eight hundred; the "Return from Pasture," by Rosa Bonheur, only five thousand, and the works of Zamacois, Achenbach, Calame, and others, did not fetch three thousand. The Meissionier sold at the Belmont sale is the fourth that has been offered at auction in this country. Three of these were withdrawn for want of bidders whose purses were long enough to purchase them.

PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN will go to Europe in January, 1873, to remain absent two years.

THE widow of the late Gen. William H. Sumner died on Saturday last at her house near Boston.

BISHOP COXE, of New York, has gone to Hayti, there to organize a diocese of the P. E. Church.

IT is said Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, will bust Henry Ward Beecher. Woodhull tried it and has come to grief.

TWENTY Roman Catholic Bishops have gone forth from the Diocese of Cincinnati, a greater number than from any other diocese in the United States.

THE three hundredth anniversary of the death of John Knox is to be commemorated on a grand scale under the auspices of the Scottish Reformation Society.

A YOUNG couple were married in Decorah, Iowa, Saturday week, and on Thursday the father of the girl came and took her away. She was only 14 years old.

THE Indian women of the Rocky Mountains ride their horses man-fashion, on saddles with such high pommels and cantles that they are almost buried up in them.

THE Mr. Townsend, who was recently hurt in a duel at Atlanta, Georgia, is reported to be out of danger. One paper says that "fears of his permanent recovery are expressed."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the other eight or ten females of Rochester, N. Y., are not to enjoy notoriety alone. Two females voted at Bronxtown, Indiana, and one at Topeka, Kansas.

MAJ. JOS. SPRAGUE, of Wooster, Ohio, got all his family together the other day. His age was 99, his wife's 94, and the united ages of their six children, including an adopted daughter, 485 years.

MR. HOLLOWAY, the patent pill potentate, is about to build in England at a cost of nearly £100,000 an insane asylum, presumably to show his gratitude to the class from whom most of his fortune was derived.

LIEUTENANT O. J. AUGUR, son of Gen. C. C. Augur, who commanded the Department of Washington at one time during the war, was married at Georgetown, D. C., last Thursday, to Miss Kate J. Dodge.

MR. SPURGEON'S SISTER is preaching at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, England, with such success that the police authorities there have expressed their thanks to her for effecting a decrease in the number of criminal cases.

CHAS. RUOFF attempted suicide at Detroit, last Tuesday morning, by firing three pistol loads into his mouth, the bullets in each case passing upward through the roof of the mouth and lodging, and yet he is likely to recover.

WHEN Monroe was elected President the second time his opponent, John Quincy Adams, got but one electoral vote. Let John Quincy Adams, Jr., take courage. He came within one of getting as many votes as his grandfather.

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, a pioneer of Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio, died on Monday evening. His father settled in that township in 1801, when he was himself but two years old, and he had resided there ever since.

MRS. STANTON says the American men are the noblest and handsomest of any country she has ever visited, and that if the girls would cultivate their minds and learn to work with their hands, that they, too, would be more beautiful and marriageable.

MRS. TOZIER, of Athens, Me., has reached the unusual age of one hundred and seven years. She is able to move freely. When she was one hundred and four years old she knit a pair of stockings. She is living with her second daughter, aged eighty years.

MISS OLIVE RISLEY SEWARD, adopted daughter of the late William H. Seward, and to whom he bequeathed fifty thousand dollars and the proceeds of his forthcoming book of travel, is to remove to Fredonia, New York, where she will henceforth live with her father.

RHODE ISLAND has a yacht builder who is perfectly blind, but who has plenty of work on hand, and is carrying on large operations with vigor. He is now occupied in the construction of a yacht eighty feet in length by twenty in depth, to measure one hundred tons, and is building it under his immediate supervision.

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, who recently died at Geneva, Switzerland, was found dead in his bed in the morning. The day before he went to chapel and took the sacrament, and in the evening had family prayers in his own house. He had not complained of illness. His death was in many respects similar to that of Dr. Lieben.

THE wife of a German dancing-master, in Louisville, Ky., drew $1,250 in a lottery and gave it to her husband. He took it, and with the money in his pocket and tears in his eyes, he bid her adieu, and went to Germany, returning in a couple of months with another wife. And now wife No. 1 is impatient to interview the dancing-master with a poker.

BAKER W. PECK, a soldier of 1812, and a pioneer of Springfield, Ohio, where he settled in 1817, died there, two or three days ago, in the eighty-second year of his age. He first took his family to Cincinnati, descending the Ohio in a flat-boat, in the year above named, and leaving them there made his first journey hence to Clark county on foot.

THE coffin of the recently deceased Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has been consecrated. Thieves effected an entrance into the imperial vault in the Church of the Capuchins, and took from the coffin all the valuable ornaments, including the heavy silver plate on which the name of the princess was engraved.

AN English lady of family and fortune, about thirty years of age, has bestowed her hand and heart upon a youth of 17, whose occupation has hitherto been attending the "leader" of an omnibus and attaching drags to the wheels of carriages. The lady was a district visitor, and happening to call upon the lad's mother, who was an invalid, she was so struck with his devotion, that she thought it would be a good thing to have in the family.

AT San Diego, California, on the evening of November 5, an enterprising merchant of foreign birth, and a batchelor, issued cards of invitation to his friends, and celebrated his naturalization as an American citizen in the manner of a wedding festival. The dinner hall of a hotel was decorated with American flags for the occasion, and a ball attended by the first society of the place, and an elegant supper gave zest to the affair.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a correspondence between the recent rival candidates for Congressman at Large in New York, which is noticeable for the kindly feeling exhibited by each gentleman. Mr. Cox speaks with satisfaction of the fact that he spoke no unfair word of his opponent during the campaign, and Mr. Tremain responds with assurances of the "kindest personal feelings toward a gentleman so universally esteemed for his genial qualities" as his distinguished opponent.

THE Springfield *Republican* says Senator Sumner writes to a friend in Newport as follows: "Friends urge that I should postpone my return, and thus receive a further lease of rest, but I cannot satisfy myself without returning. My health has improved visibly and palpably. I can walk now, as I could not on my arrival, but I find what the doctor calls my limitations! I have not read an American newspaper since I sailed out of Boston harbor, nor have I concerned myself except with sights, society and pictures."

A NEW YORK correspondent says that Henry Ward Beecher is accustomed to set apart certain Sundays in the year for the baptism of children. Due notice is given from the pulpit, and a goodly array of little ones generally are presented before the altar. Last Sunday was appointed for this service. Among the children was a nice, curley-headed little fellow, and Mr. Beecher proceeded with the service: "This child, whose name is Horace Greeley, I bap——" the announcement was greeted with universal laughter, which drowned the rest of the sentence. The mirth was instantaneous, unpremeditated and irresistible. One lady, whose husband evidently did not vote for Horace, was heard to exclaim, "What a shame, and such a nice-looking little fellow, too!"

DISPATCHES recently received from Gen. Sickles, the minister of the United States at Madrid, report the pardon by the King of Spain of Julius Fleszywoszynski, sometimes written Kryke, who was undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment in Cuba for his participation in the Ryan expedition from Colon to Punta Rosa in the early part of the year 1871. Kryke, who was a Pole by birth, rendered distinguished service as an officer in the volunteer army of the United States in the rebellion, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States. For his participation in the expedition against Cuba he was at first sentenced to death. The sentence, on the intercession of Mr. Fish, was commuted to ten years' imprisonment, and this act of clemency has now been completed by a full pardon accorded by the King.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Smith, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, C. Rutopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor

A Remedy for the Chicken Disease.

Some two years ago, while living South, I lost some 250 head of a flock of about 400 fowls. The symptoms were, first, drowsiness, loss of appetite, pale comb, dropping of the wings; then a running discharge from the nose, swollen eyes, and a mucous discharge from the nose and mouth, which adhered in a yellow crust or scab on the tongue, bill, eyes and head, and swelling all to an unnatural size, with a total loss of appetite from the fowl and inability to swallow corn. After trying many remedies, I found the remainder of my entire flock diseased, and adopted the following remedy, and a perceptible improvement took place among them in less than two days, and in a week my flock had recovered: I had two wooden drinking troughs; in one was placed a lump of assafœtida, in the other a lump of tar. The poultry house was kept clean, and a small quantity of powdered sulphur mixed in the corn meal mash (warm). The diseased fowl had the discharge removed and the parts painted with tincture of iodine, and a feather with some on run down its throat; and a quarter of a teaspoonful of castor oil was administered, and in two hours from that time a pill of powdered sulphur and tar, in equal quantities, was given. The pill was about the size of a cranberry. The pill was administered twice a day, and the fowls kept warm. For turkeys I used a pill about the size of a hazel nut. My neighbors adopted the same remedy, and with similar success.—*R. P. S. in N. Y. World.*

Iron and Wooden Ships.

The relative merits of iron and wooden ships are now being warmly discussed by leading commercial papers on either side of the Atlantic. Iron ships were introduced less than fifteen years ago, and it will be remembered that there were men high in maritime authority who predicted that their introduction would drive all wooden ships from the ocean. The idea was based on the data that an iron vessel would carry considerable more than a wooden vessel of the same outside measurement, and would last much longer, some of them being rated for twenty years. A well-built wooden vessel will last from twelve to fifteen years, and the necessary repairs can be made upon her in a short space of time and at a small expense. Wooden vessels, too, are considered safer than iron ones, especially in case of a collision. There will always be differences of opinion, however, upon the relative merits of iron and wooden vessels. Many well informed persons predict that iron ship building will never become popular in this country, inasmuch as wood can be used to much advantage, besides being cheaper and more serviceable. It is a noticeable fact that most of the ship yards on the New England coast are pressed with orders for building wooden vessels.

The District of Columbia.

The valuation of the taxable property in the District of Columbia, under the recent assessment for this year, amounts to $85,960,863, or $73,132,663 for the city of Washington, $8,178,588 for Georgetown, and $6,649,612 for the county. The valuation in Washington is divided into $12,014,153 for ground, and $61,118,610 for improvements, including buildings. The valuation for 1871 amounted to $74,845,698, so that the increase in the assessments in 1872 reaches $11,115,165. The chief increase, however, is derived from Washington city, where, in 1871, the valuation amounted to $62,421,331, divided into ground, $34,639,861, and improvements $27,781,470. The increase in Washington city in one year is, therefore, $16,711,339. The standard of valuation adopted by the Assessors is the current cash market price, as derived from recent sales of real estate in each vicinity.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. When a cough through seventy-five persons in a church an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup was sure to cure them as might follow a day.

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors, without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN.

No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

Lubin's Celebrated Perfumes,
Rimmel's Celebrated Perfumes,
Lowe's Celebrated Perfumes,
Conday's Celebrated Perfumes,
Lowe's, Lubin's and Conday's Genuine Soaps,
Colgate's, Hazard's and Hall's Old Palm,
White Castile, Modjeski Castile,
English Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, of every style and quality, just received this day fresh (just imported), which we will sell at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,
347 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES.
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

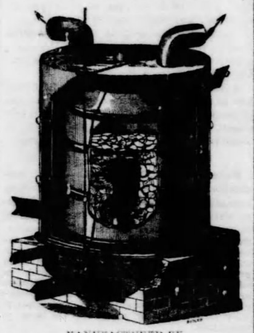
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Nash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



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Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

FURS, FURS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Cloaking Velvets!

Bonnet Velvets, Plumes and Flowers,
Velvedeens and Plushes, Hats—new styles,
Ribbons and Flowers, Men and Boys' Hats.

Hoods and Scarfs, Ladies' Underwear,
Men's Underwear, Ladies' Neck Ties,
Men's Neck Ties.

HOSIERY,
Gloves, &c., &c.,
A FULL STOCK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
Invite the Attention
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Close Cash Buyers
OF
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED,
Every Department
Being replete and at the present
LOW SCALE OF PRICES,
And including many
Extra Good Drives
IN
SHAWLS, REPELLANTS,
Barred Dress Flannels,
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Merino Underwear,
Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Scarfs, Nubias, Jackets,
BUCK AND SHEEP
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
Negligee Shirts, Cardegan Jacks,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
And Notions of all kinds.
Wholesale Only.
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.
IN
DRESS GOODS.
—
SHAWLS, SCARFS.
—
FURS, FURS.

DRY GOODS.
Thurday, Nov. 21st,
—
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS!
—
At 25c. Heavy Mohair Poplins.
At 25c. Heavy Black Poplins.
At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas—extra good.
At 65c. Black Alpacas—worth 75c.
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Black and Colored Silks!
VERY CHEAP.
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BLACK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS!
Blue Waterproof Cashmeres.
Flannels—Plain and Barred.
At 85c. Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At $7 50. Gold Mixed and Black Waterproof.
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Plaids! Plaids! Plaids!
All of the Famous Clan Tartans, at
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JUST OPENED,
AT
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NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
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LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
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A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
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FURS, FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
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Have now open the largest and most complete stock of FURS ever brought to this city.
FUR SEAL SACQUES,
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MUFFS, COLLARS AND BOAS,
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Fur Seal Boas and Muffs,
Black Martin Boas and Muffs,
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CHILDREN'S FURS in all grades, and all the lower grades in FUR for Ladies. GENTS' FURS, BUFFALO AND FUR ROBES. Stock all fres

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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Third National Bank

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Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of corresponding.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising three of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
THURSDAY, November 21, 1872. {

There is no change of importance to note in local money matters. The bank managers report a continued falling off in the demand for loans, and some of the most candid and shrewdest amongst them manifest an apprehension that if the present bearings are indicative of what is to come, and the demand continues to decrease during the next thirty days as it has done during the past ten, that before the first of January there will be little if any complaint as to scarcity of money. As has been already remarked, the American people are wonderfully accommodating. If they cannot get a whole loaf, they readily adjust their appetites for a half. And so with their business; if they are not able for lack of means or other reasons to push along as fast as they would like, they accept the situation, and do the best they can under the controlling circumstances.

The late money pressure has done Pittsburgh much harm, more than the unthinking portion of her community have an idea of. Arrangements during the latter part of the last summer were being made to largely increase the number of furnaces, rolling mills and steel works, and other manufactories in this locality. Scarce a week passed by during the summer but what men of wealth, science and energy visited this city from Europe and other places, with an idea of locating here, and with their means and skill not only establish themselves, but add in numbers and prosperity to the Iron City. But now all this is different. Mismanagement is the cause. Some one is to blame. Who is it? Hither the tide of the empire was winging its way, but the ugly trade winds have driven it back, but only for a time. This generation may pass away without the sight, but Pittsburgh, in importance, wealth, numbers and influence must become one of the first, is not the first city in the world. Nature has given to it advantages no other place possesses, which in time cannot fail in having it occupy the position which these advantages entitle it to. In common with the balance of the country, it must suffer to a greater or less extent from money pressures of the annoyances. Unanimity and confidence are what is wanted here. With a larger development of these feelings, but little trouble would be felt in Pittsburgh from money pressures. Its citizens could drive ahead, and what might annoy others could be made of benefit in many instances to them.

Two weeks from next Monday Congress meets. Would it not be well for the business men, manufacturers here to have another meeting, exchange views, make suggestions, and pass proper resolutions? The action taken here might be followed by meetings in other cities, and in this way Congress might be stimulated to activity and be able to form some idea as to what the wants of the people are and the best and quickest way to supply them. Emigration, which had reached its highest point during the past summer, and was deemed of so much importance to the way of settling up the undeveloped territory, is said to be rapidly falling off, and this also is attributed to the monetary troubles. The inducements which past prosperity held out to people of other countries is suspended, therefore emigration grows less, and the benefits, if any benefits, accruing therefrom is in like proportion diminished.

In local securities and real estate there is but little doing.

The following information is from our Philadelphia correspondents, Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co.: "It is currently reported (in spite of the protest of the plucky Bostonians), that the Secretary will use his discretion in affording relief by floating more currency, and the increase of a million in his bond purchase to-day tends to confirm the impression.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	116
" " (coupons)	116⅝
5-20— 1862	112¾
5-20— 1864	112⅞
" 1865	112⅞
" 1865 new	115⅝
" 1867	115⅝
" 1868 (coupons)	115¾
10-40s	108⅝
" (coupons)	108⅝
Currency 6's	119⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¾
Erie	55⅝
Michigan Southern	89⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87
Rock Island	103½
North Western, Common	78⅝
Pacific Mail	48¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¼
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝
Union Pacific	74½
Toledo & Wabash	69⅝
Fort Wayne	92¼
Adams Express	91½
American Express	70
United States Express	77⅜
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	88½
Harlem	114½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	55⅞
Reading R. R.	97
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	33¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93¾
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, November 21, 1872.

Money stringent; 7 gold to 1-10 and interest. The Treasury called for ten per cent. of the deposits placed with National Banks in October. Sterling firm; 108½@108¾ for 60 days, and 110 for sight. Gold stronger, opening at 113, but after the Government sale advanced to and closed at 113⅛@113⅝. Loans 3 to 6 for carrying. Clearings about $50,000,000. The Government disbursed $421,000. The Assistant Treasurer awarded one million at 113 12-100@113 29-100. Payments for this gold are made direct into the treasury, so that the money market, instead of gaining, loses $200,000 in legal tenders. Government bonds steady. Southern securities quiet and steady. Stocks were generally strong throughout the day, with Northwestern common absorbing the attention of the street. The stock opened at 83, declined to 90¾, sold up to a par, and closed at 93¾. It is entirely in the hands of the clique. It loaned early in the day at ⅝ for use, subsequently loaning flat. Pacific Mail and Erie were next in point of interest; ¼ was bid for the latter for use ten days. The market at the close showed a slight reaction from the highest point of the day. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company today gave notice to the Board of the issue of about sixteen thousand shares of common stock to pay for new roads.

BONDS—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 76¾; do new, 77; Virginia new, 50; do old, 77; North Carolina old, 35¾; do new, 32½.

GOVERNMENTS—United States 6's, '81, coupons 114¾; 5-20s, '62, 112½; do '64, 112½; do '65, 112¾; new, 113; do '67, 113⅝; do '68, 113; new 5s, 109¾; do 10-40s, 108½; currency 6s, 113½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Canton 103; Western Union Telegraph Company 76¾; Quicksilver 45¾; Adams Express 91¾; Wells & Fargo's Express 88; United States Express 77¾; Pacific Mail 48¾; New York Central 93½; Erie 55½; Harlem 114½; Preferred 125; Michigan Central 114; Northwestern 98¾; Preferred 86½; St Paul 53¾; Preferred 70¾; Rock Island 103½; Wabash 49¾; Ft. Wayne 92; Chicago & Alton 106¾; Ohio & Mississippi 25¾; Burlington & Quincy 131; Lake Shore 89¾; Panama 313½; Illinois Central 122; Union Pacific 34¾; Central Pacific 100; Hartford & Erie 7.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE {
THURSDAY, November 21, 1872. {

The Crude market remains quiet and unchanged. $4.20@4.25 at Parker. The receipts have been unusually light for some days past, from which it is evident that Pittsburgh is buying very sparingly. Refined is also quiet, but all sorts of oil in the export trade is probable, as stocks in the leading European markets are less than at the corresponding period last year, while the consumption is estimated to be fully seven per cent. greater. Assuming that these data are correct, the aspect of the market is to be regarded as favorable to producers, notwithstanding the present lull in the outward trade.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner 157 bbls to Neibold & Son, Baltimore.

Vesta Oil Works 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear Co., 166 bbls to Waring & King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 70 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 200 bbl. to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Total 673

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W. acct. T. King	286
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	79
Sunbeam O W, acct. O. J. Grier	381
Riverside O W, acct. J. Bennett	80
Hutchinson O W, acct. H. McKevy	472
Eagle O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	316
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	890
Total	2787

Wool Market.

BOSTON—The *Shipping List* says: That there were 8,695,000 lbs. domestic and 2,234,000 Foreign wool consumed by the fire, also that the bulk of the 2,234,000 lbs. Foreign was Australian, and embraced nearly the entire stock of this description in market. Besides the losses in Wool the loss in Woolens was also very great, and this must also have an important bearing on the staple. The large clothing houses were also within the limits of the fire, and the bulk of their stocks were destroyed, so that the amount of Wool, Woolens and Clothing, swept by the fire, must be equal to near 20,000,000 lbs, Wool. The advance in prices since the fire has been about 15 cts. on Fleece and Pulled, 8 on 10 on Californ'a, and 5 to 7 for Cape and Australia. So far as prices are concerned, there is in fact no fixed value. Spring California has been selling from 40 to 45 cents, to hold at 50@55; Montevideo is held at 58 cents, that could have been bought before the fire at 42 @43. Cape is not offered under 42 cents, and is generally held at 45 cents and upward, 44 cents having been refused for round lots; and it will be some weeks before we have a sufficient stock of Fleece, Pulled and California on which to base a price. The advance, however, on all grades may be placed at from 4 to 10 cents, and we are satisfied that this advance will be maintained, and later in the season still higher figures. The following sales, with the exception of 500,000 lb. Cape at 57@58 cents, made on Saturday last are since the fire, 20,000 lbs. No. 1 Ohio, 68¾@73; 73,000 lbs. Ohio, 70; 20,000 lbs. Fall California, 42½; 2,500 lbs. scoured, 107; 12,000 lbs. Philadelphia Merino, on private terms, and 10,000 lbs. refined scription, now held at 70; 5,000 lbs. old super, 70; 7,000 lbs. old X, 70; 3,000 lbs. new super, 70; 50,000 lbs. Nolls, 62½; an advance of 20 per cent on previous sales; 172,000 lbs. Australian, 54½; closed nearly on Monday after the fire; 54,000 lbs. Australian, 50; 40,000 lbs. New Zealand, 62½; 120,000 lbs. Cape, 58@42½, part previous to the fire; 250,000 lbs. Cape, 37; made on Saturday last; 2,000 lbs. Prince Edward Island unwashed Combing, 52½; 10,000 lbs. Cape, 42@44; 60,000 lb Entre Rios, 40; 26,000 lbs Cape Pulled, on private terms, now held at 72½; 100,000 lbs Syrian, and 80,000 lbs Indian, on private terms. Sold all 1,140,000 lbs.

NEW YORK.—Both Foreign and Domestic continue in good demand, and prices are again rather higher. A very firm feeling prevails, and upon the increased inquiry Monday it continued light receipts. Cape is in active request, and sales are reported at an advance of 2½@3 cents. Fleeces are also in favor, but the supply has not been increased, and the stock, heretofore noticed, remains very light. Mail advices from England report very unsettled markets and lower prices. The effect of the losses fire upon the market here, it says, has not yet transpired. The sales comprise 238 bales Cape at 42½ cents; 5,000 lbs do, 41; 150 bales Australian, 57½@62; 70,000 lbs Montevideo, 44@47; 50,000 lbs Fall California, 31; 2,000 lbs Black do, 32½; 25,000 lbs slightly burry do, 24½; 81 bales Spring do, 32½; 9,000 lbs scoured Domestic, 62½@65; 5,000 lbs do, 80@1.05; 2,000 lbs fine unwashed, 38@41; 160 bags Lambs' Pulled, 60@65; 4,000 lbs do, 60; 30,000 lbs extra do, 61; 86,000 lbs Texas, 40@45; 1,500 lbs low Nevada, 34; 15,000 lbs Australian, 50 bags Canada, and 200 bales Spring California, on private terms.—*Com. List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—There is less doing but prices are well maintained. We quote as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68c; X at 65c; medium ¼ to ½ blood, 68@70c; coarse ¼ blood, 65c; common 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western fine, 68c; fine (X to XX), 65; medium, 67½c; coarse 60c; common 60c; choice tub washed 70c; fine unwashed 47½c; medium unwashed 50c; coarse burry unwashed 45c; combing unwashed 56@60c; washed combing 75c; Philadelphia merino pulled 52@55c; country and Western super pulled 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

CINCINNATI.—There is considerably more inquiry, both from Eastern and Western trade, caused by the destruction of so large a quantity of Wool by the fire in Boston. Prices are unsettled, as there have been but few transactions as yet; and although prices are 2@3c higher on paper, there is a hesitancy in operating until the market becomes more settled and prices are established. Dealers here are paying for tub washed, 57@60c, fleece washed, 53@57c; unwashed short, 38@41c; unwashed combing, 42@45c; pulled, 40@42c.—*Chronicle.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 21—5 P. M.—Consols money 92¾; for account 92⅝; American securities, $ 20s of '65, 90¾; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s 87½; new 5s, 88½; Erie 40¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,184,000. The approaches in the public card rates—Bank at 4, believed will be favorable, causes increased firmness in American securities. Tallow 45s 6d. Linseed oil 34s 10d. Turpentine 41s.

PARIS, November 21—Rentes 62f 97c.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and exports 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat, average 12s 6d@12s 8d; club 12s 4d; red western spring 11s 4d; red winter 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d. Mess pork 57s. Beef 62s 6d. Lard 39s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 41s. Short rib middles 37s. Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil 35s 10d.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton in moderate demand, and higher; middling upland 19¼c; sales futures 12,150 bales; November 19 3-16@19¾c; December 18 13-16@19 1-16c; January 18 13-16@19 1-16c; February 19 1-16@19¼c; March 19¾@19⅝c; April 19 9-16@19¾c; May 19⅞@20c; June 20@20 1-16c. Flour opened firm and fairly active, and closed quiet; superfine western and State $5.45@5.75; common to good $6.85@7.00; good to choice $7.05@7.75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky 95@95½c. Wheat a shade firmer and in fair demand; rejected spring $1.41. Northwestern $1.54; amber western $1.70@1.72. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn firm and fairly active; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65¾c. Oats dull and lower; old western mixed 40@41c; white 41@54c. Beef in prime western 32c. Hay firm; shipping $1.10@1.15. Coffee firm; Rio 18@18¾c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¼@10c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 80@87c. Petroleum—crude 14c; refined 27¼@27½c. Mess pork firmer at $15.40@16.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams 13¼@14¾c; shoulders 8c; middles firm; long clear 8c. Lard more active and firmer—No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter more active and steady; western 10@16c. Cheese dull at 11@14¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 21.—There were 1,900 cattle to-day; 64 cars at One Hundredth street, 82 at Communipaw, and 12 at Weehawken; the stock generally late in is of poor quality, and the market unsatisfactory, though no lower; prime stock fully as high as Monday, a few head 12 cwt not extra fine selling at 14½c; fat steers generally 13¾@14c; medium 12¾c, and Texans 9¾@10; 2 cars extra Illinois fed, 53¾ cwt, 113½c, 56 lbs per cwt, with 16 cars ordinary, 5¼ cwt, 91½c, 55 lbs per cwt, and 5 cars Mountain Virginia common, 6 cwt, 11c; the supply thus far this week is 8,200, against 6,400 last week; the week will be quite a run to-morrow. Sheep: receipts 3,300 and 21,700 since Saturday, against 18,700 last week; market uniform with many thin lots at 5½@5¾c; fair to good 6@6¼c, and some extra 106 lbs, 6¾c. Lambs go at 6¾@7½c; a few choice selling up to 8c; 2 cars 78 lbs Ohio sheep went at 5¾c with a car of thin 64 lb Canada lambs at 6¾c. Hogs: to-day 4,900, and market better than yesterday, with 11,000 received; arrivals thus far this week 38,500 against 47,300 last week; dressed declined ½@¾c after Monday's sales, but recovered some to-day; selling at 5¾@7c; a few pigs 7¾c with live at 4¾@5c; 8 cars 220 lbs Ohio $4,81½; 1 car 235 lbs $4,90.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings, 19c. Flour in fair demand and prices have advanced to $7,15@7,30. Corn firm and in fair demand; old, 40@42c. Rye quiet at 67@70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Eggs demand fair and market firm at 30c. Mess pork nominal at $13,50 for spot. Lard quiet; kettle, 7¾c; sales of steam at 7@7 1-16. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides, 6¾c. Bacon in light demand but holders firm; old shoulders, 5¼c; new clear rib sides, 10c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; hams, 8¾@9c according to weight. Hogs steady at $4@4,15. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Flour firm and in fair demand; better shipping demand, the facility of transportation being restored; extra superfine $5,50@6,25; No. 2 spring $1,20; No. 3 $1,02. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 32¼@32½c; rejected 29¾@30c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 25¾@25½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 56@55½c. Barley dull and lower; fall No. 2 65c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; round lots $13,00; new $13,25@13,50. Lard strong and tending higher; 7¼@7½c for spot or seller December. Meats dull at kinds firm and held higher. Green hams 7¼@7¾c; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; long clear 6¾@6¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Business is better and quite satisfactory for the season. Agents are distributing fair quantities of flannels and woolens, and jobbers are doing a moderately good trade in miscellaneous goods. Woolens are firm at an advance, and the market for cotton goods continues very strong. Paper cambrics have been advanced to 10½c, and are in active request, with a light supply. Foreign goods are more lively for plain dress fabrics. Horsewell, Kingsley & Co., woolen jobbers of Boston, are reported to have suspended.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat: demand light, but holders firm: No 2 red winter $1,33. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31½c. Barley dull, but unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork quiet at $13. Dry salted easier, and in good demand; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 5¾c. Bacon dull, with small sales; shoulders 10@12c. Green hams from block sold at 7¾c for seller December. Lard nominal at 8¼c. Hogs steady; $3,80@3,80. Cattle steady, $3@6.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Corn dull, mixed 65c; yellow 64c; white 64c. Oats quiet at 43@44c. Hay easier; prime $25; choice $29. Bacon dull and lower at 9¾, 11¼@11¾c. Lard in kegs 10c. Molasses advanced; common 55@58c; good 61@65c; prime 64@66c; choice 67@68c. Cotton firm; sales 6,500 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¾@18¾c; middlings 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,2?; No. 2 $1,14. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 29¾c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 37¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 86c. Barley firm and in fair demand.

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Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being the experience of twenty-five years' practice as Physician, Surgeon and Chemist. Sent (sealed) to any address, free of charge, in a plain envelope, on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with three feet six inches in the channel. Weather continues cold, and the Allegheny commenced putting out considerable ice yesterday. Business dull, and the prospects are anything but favorable.

No arrivals or departures to report excepting the slackwater packets.

The Juniata for Cincinnati, and the Messenger for St. Louis, will take their departure as soon as the weather and water will permit.

Telegrams report that the Allegheny was nearly closed with ice at Oil City.

—The Louisville *Courier* in noticing that the canal will likely be closed for 10 or 15 days, says: Ever since the opening of the canal last winter it has been a constant source of annoyance and expense to steamboatmen. A number of boats have been detained for days at a heavy expense, all caused by the non working of the new gates. Whether or not this is the fault of the officials it is not at this time our province to say. There is one thing, however, we think that is very unjust, and that is the officials charge these boats that have been detained the exorbitant price of fifty cents per day for delaying them in that manner. In other words, the boats start out with a promise of getting through the canal, but the canal closes and keeps them back at a considerable loss, which it does not pretend to replace by reduction of tolls when it at last lets them through.

—Cotton is now shipped from Shreveport to New Orleans at 87c per bale. Up freights are the quiet and unfixed card rates—Rail at 8¼ per barrel, pork $8, whisky $10, bacon per cask $20, sugar per hogshead $30, and measurement freight 80c per foot.

—Baxter J. Butler, well known to all steamboatmen of the olden time, as owner of the wharfboat at Vicksburg, Mississippi, died at New Orleans on Wednesday last, and was buried at Vicksburg.

—The last boat on the Upper Mississippi last season was the Viola, which passed Burlington, going down, Nov. 20. The ice commenced running Nov. 22, and on the 28th, at 8 o'clock in the morning the river closed.

—The Esperanza *en route* from St. Louis to this port, with a cargo of iron ore; was at Louisville on Tuesday, and it was expected she would get through the canal that night.

—The Nashville *Union* says the Evansville, Cincinnati and Nashville trade, for which Throop's Silverthorn was built, is emphatically played out.

—A dispatch received from Evansville says the Idlewild led the Potomac all the way up to that point, passing her twenty miles above Memphis.

HOME NEWS.

The Pest House Robbery.—Yesterday Chief Clark arrested John McGant, on the information of Health Officer Hoch, charging him with being implicated in the robbery of the Small-pox Hospital at Claremont last week. The accused is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. Angusta Doerflinger, Danvill, Ill., 3c; J. M. Harris, Day-ton, Ohio, 3c; M. Frauhmann, New York, N. Y., 3c; Theodore Schmitt, Williamsburg, N. Y., 3c; Miss Louisa Munter, New York, N. Y., 3c; George Small, Kittaning, Pa., 1c.

House Robbed.—Late on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning, the house of Mr. William J. McCleary, on Liberty street, in the Tenth ward, was entered by burglars, and jewelry to the value of about two hundred dollars was taken. There is not the slightest clue to the thieves.

A Double Dose.

Yesterday afternoon John Logan made an information before the Mayor charging "Bull" White, a notorious character, with disorderly conduct. White was arrested and placed in the lockup, and while there, pounded and otherwise abused a fellow prisoner. At the hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mayor Blackmore, "Bull" was fined fifty dollars and costs on the first charge, and the same for disorderly conduct in the cell. In default of payment he was committed to the Work House for six months for each offence.

Leg Injured.

Last evening about nine o'clock a young man named Kirkwood, a conductor on the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway, fell off the car while on Smithfield street a short distance below Fifth avenue, and one of the wheels passed over his leg. He was taken up and carried over his leg. He was taken up and carried over his leg. He was taken up and carried